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1□□2021 □•□□□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x) = \ln x - ax$ □□□ $a \in R$ □

□1□□□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□

□2□□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□

(i) □ a □□□□□□

(ii) □ $f(x)$ □□□□□□□□ x_1, x_2 □□□□ $x_1 x_2 > e^2$ □

□□□□□□1□□□□□□□□ $(0, +\infty)$ □

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - a = \frac{1 - ax}{x} \quad \square$$

① □ $a, 0$ □□ $f(x) \dots 0$ □ $f(x)$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□

② □ $a > 0$ □□□ $f(x) = 0$ □ $x = \frac{1}{a}$ □

□□ $0 < x < \frac{1}{a}$ □□ $f(x) < 0$ □ $f(x)$ □ $(0, \frac{1}{a})$ □□□□□

□ $\frac{1}{a} < x$ □□ $f(x) > 0$ □ $f(x)$ □ $(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty)$ □□□□□

□2□ (i) □1□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□□□ $\ln x - ax = 0$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□□

□□□□□ $y = \ln x$ □□□ $y = ax$ □□□□ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□ $y = \ln x$ □□□□□□□□ k □

□□ $0 < a < k$ □

□□□ $A(x_0, \ln x_0)$ □□□ $k = y'|_{x=x_0} = x_0 = \frac{1}{x_0}$ □

$$\square \quad k = \frac{\ln x_0}{x_0} \quad \square \square \square \quad \frac{1}{x_0} = \frac{\ln x_0}{x_0} \quad \square \square \square \quad x_0 = e \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad k = \frac{1}{e} \quad \square \square \square \quad 0 < a < \frac{1}{e} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad 2 \square \square \square \quad 1 \square \square \quad a, 0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad \therefore a > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x)_{\max} = f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = n\frac{1}{a} - 1 \quad \square \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \ln\frac{1}{a} - 1 > 0 \quad \square \square \quad 0 < a < \frac{1}{e} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad \frac{1}{a} > e \quad \square \quad \frac{1}{a^2} > \frac{1}{a} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = -1 - \frac{e}{a} < 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad \left(0, \frac{1}{a}\right) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f\left(\frac{1}{a^2}\right) = n\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{a} = 2\ln\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = 2\ln x - \frac{x}{x} \quad \square \quad x > e \quad \square \square \quad g'(x) = \frac{2}{x} - 1 < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) \quad \square \quad (e, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad \therefore \quad f\left(\frac{1}{a^2}\right) = g\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) < g(e) = 2 - e < 0 \quad \therefore \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad \left(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty\right) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right) \quad \square$$

$$(ii) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 x_2 > e^2 \Leftrightarrow \ln x_1 + \ln x_2 > 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad x_1 > x_2 > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x_1) = 0 \quad \square \quad f(x_2) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \ln x_1 - ax_1 = 0 \quad \square \quad \ln x_2 - ax_2 = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \ln x_1 + \ln x_2 = a(x_1 + x_2) \quad \square \quad \ln x_1 - \ln x_2 = a(x_1 - x_2) \quad \square$$

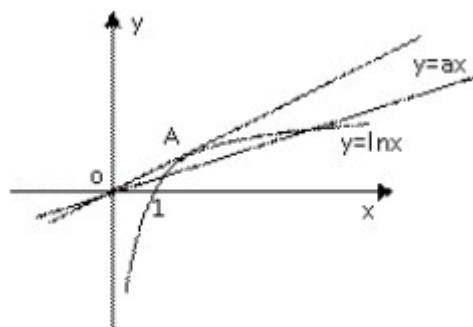
$$\square \quad \ln x_1 + \ln x_2 > 2 \Leftrightarrow a(x_1 + x_2) > 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln x_1 - \ln x_2}{x_1 - x_2} > \frac{2}{x_1 + x_2} \Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} > \frac{2(x_1 - x_2)}{x_1 + x_2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \frac{x_1}{x_2} = t \quad \square \square \quad t > 1 \quad \square \square \square \quad \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} > \frac{2(x_1 - x_2)}{x_1 + x_2} > \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1} \quad \square \square \square \square \quad g(t) = \ln t - \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1} \quad (t > 1) \quad \square$$

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{4}{(t+1)^2} = \frac{(t-1)^2}{t(t+1)^2} > 0$$

$g(t) > 0$ on $(1, +\infty)$

$$\therefore g(t) > 0 \Rightarrow \ln t > \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1} \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 > e^2$$



$$f(x) = \ln x + \frac{b}{x} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^{x-1} - b + 1$$

$$F(b) = \frac{a-1}{b} - m \quad m \in \mathbb{R} \quad F(x) = \ln x + \frac{b}{x} \quad x_1 x_2 (x_1 < x_2) \quad x_1 \cdot x_2^2 > e^2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{b}{x^2} = \frac{x-b}{x^2} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$b > 0 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad x = b$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad (0, b) \quad (b, +\infty)$$

$$M = f(b) = \ln b + 1 - a \quad \ln b + a - 1 \quad b \cdot e^{x-1} \quad e^{x-1} - b, 0$$

$$e^{x-1} - b + 1$$

$$F(b) = \frac{a-1}{b} - m = \frac{\ln b}{b} - m$$

$$F(x) \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 \quad \frac{\ln x_1}{x_1} - m = 0; \frac{\ln x_2}{x_2} - m = 0 \quad \ln x_1 = m x_1 \quad \ln x_2 = m x_2$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2^2 > e^3 \quad \ln x_1 + 2 \ln x_2 = m x_1 + 2 m x_2 = m (x_1 + 2 x_2) > 3$$

$$\ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} = m (x_1 - x_2) \Rightarrow m = \frac{\ln \frac{x_1}{x_2}}{x_1 - x_2}$$

$$(x_1 + 2 x_2) \cdot \frac{\ln \frac{x_1}{x_2}}{x_1 - x_2} > 3 \Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} < \frac{3(x_1 - x_2)}{x_1 + 2 x_2} = \frac{3(\frac{x_1}{x_2} - 1)}{\frac{x_1}{x_2} + 2}$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = t \quad (0 < t < 1) \quad g(t) = \ln t - \frac{3(t-1)}{t+2}, \quad (0 < t < 1) \quad g'(t) = \frac{(t-1)(t-4)}{t(t+2)^2} > 0$$

$$g'(t) < 0 \quad (0, 1) \quad \therefore g(t) < g(1) = 0$$

$$f(x) = e^x - \frac{a \ln x}{x} \quad a e$$

$$f(x) \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 \quad x_1 x_2 > \frac{e^2}{e^{x_1 + x_2}}$$

$$h(x) = x e^x - a \ln x - a x = x e^x - a \ln (x e^x) = 0$$

$$t(x) = x e^x \quad t(x) = (x+1) e^x > 0 \quad x > 0$$

$$t(x) = x e^x \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$h(x) \quad g(t) = t - a \ln t$$

$$g'(t) = 1 - \frac{a}{t}$$

$$a, 0 \quad g'(t) > 0 \quad g(t)$$

$$a > 0 \quad g'(t) > 0 \quad t > 1 \quad g(t) \quad g'(t) < 0 \quad 0 < t < a \quad g(t) \quad g(t)_{min} = g(a) = a - a \ln a$$

$$\square 0 < a < e \square \square g_{\square a} > 0 \square \square \square \mathcal{G}(\delta) > 0 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square a = e \square \square g_{\square a} = 0 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square a > e \square \square g_{\square a} < 0 \square$$

$$\square \square g_{\square 1} = 1 > 0 \square \square \mathcal{G}(e^e) e^e - \tilde{a}^2 > 0 \square$$

$$\square \square \mathcal{G}(\delta) \square (1-\delta) \square (e^e) \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square a_{\square \square \square} (e^{+\infty}) \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square X_1 X_2 > \frac{e^2}{e^{x_1+x_2}} \square \square \square \square X_1 X_2 e^{x_1+x_2} > e^2 \square$$

$$\square \square \ln(X_1 e^{x_1}) + \ln(X_2 e^{x_2}) > 2 \square$$

$$\square \square 1 \square \square \square \square \square t_1 = X_1 e^{x_1} \square t_2 = X_2 e^{x_2} \square$$

$$\square \square a(\ln t_2 - \ln t_1) = t_2 - t_1 \square a(\ln t_2 + \ln t_1) = t_2 + t_1 \square$$

$$\square \square \ln t_1 + \ln t_2 = \frac{t_2 + t_1}{t_2 - t_1} (\ln t_2 - \ln t_1) = \frac{(\frac{t_2}{t_1} + 1) \ln \frac{t_2}{t_1}}{\frac{t_2}{t_1} - 1} \square$$

$$\square \square \square \frac{(\frac{t_2}{t_1} + 1) \ln \frac{t_2}{t_1}}{\frac{t_2}{t_1} - 1} > 2 \square$$

$$\square 0 < t_1 < t_2 \square \square t = \frac{t_2}{t_1} \square t > 1 \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \ln t > \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1} \square \square \ln t + \frac{4}{t+1} - 2 > 0 \square$$

$$\square \square h(t) = \ln t + \frac{4}{t+1} - 2 \square t > 1 \square$$

$$\square \square h(t) = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{4}{(t+1)^2} = \frac{(t-1)^2}{t(t+1)^2} > 0 \square$$

$$\therefore H(t) > h_1 = 0$$

$$t > 1) = \ln t + \frac{4}{t+1} - 2 > 0$$

$$\ln t_1 + \ln t_2 > 2 \implies (x_1 e^{x_1}) + (x_2 e^{x_2}) > e^2$$

$$x_1 x_2 > \frac{e^2}{e^{x_1+x_2}}$$

$$f(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - ax$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \implies x=1 \implies x \geq a$$

$$t \in [-1, 1] \implies f(x) \geq (a-1)\ln x \implies x \in [1, e] \implies a \geq 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \implies x_1 x_2 \implies x_1 x_2 > e^2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + x - a \implies f(x) \geq 0 \implies x=1 \implies x \geq a$$

$$\therefore f(1) = 2 - a = 0 \implies a = 2$$

$$x \in [1, e] \implies f(x) \geq (a-1)\ln x \implies \frac{1}{2}x^2 - a(1 - \frac{\ln x}{x}) \geq 0$$

$$\implies t \in [-1, 1] \implies f(x) \geq (a-1)\ln x \implies x \in [1, e] \implies a \geq 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}x^2 - a(1 - \frac{\ln x}{x}) \geq 0 \implies a \leq \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x}{x - \ln x} = g(x)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{(x-1)(\frac{1}{2}x+1-\ln x)}{(x-\ln x)^2}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{2}x+1-\ln x \implies h(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x-1}{2x} > 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) \geq 0 \implies x \in [1, e] \implies a \geq 1$$

$$h(x) \dots h = \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 0 > 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) \dots 0 \quad g(x) \quad x \in [1, e]$$

$$\therefore a \cdot g = \frac{e^2 - 2e}{2e - 2}$$

$$\therefore a \in \left[\frac{e^2 - 2e}{2e - 2}, +\infty \right)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - ax - \ln x = 0 \quad x > 0$$

$$h(x) = ax - \ln x \quad h(x) = a - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{a(x - \frac{1}{a})}{x}$$

$$h(x) \quad x > \frac{1}{a} \quad 0 < x < \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{a} \quad h(x)$$

$$h\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = 1 + \ln a$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad x_1 \quad x_2$$

$$\therefore \ln x_1 + \ln x_2 = a(x_1 + x_2) = \ln(x_1 x_2) \quad x_1 x_2 > e^2 \quad a(x_1 + x_2) > 2$$

$$0 < x_1 < \frac{1}{a} < x_2 \quad \frac{2}{a} - x_1 > \frac{1}{a} \quad h(x) \quad x > \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{2}{a} - x_1\right) - a\left(\frac{2}{a} - x_1\right) > 0 \quad x_2 > \frac{2}{a} - x_1$$

$$g(x) = \ln\left(\frac{2}{a} - x\right) - a\left(\frac{2}{a} - x\right) - (\ln x - ax)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x - \frac{1}{a}} + 2a - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2(ax - 1)^2}{x(ax - 2)}$$

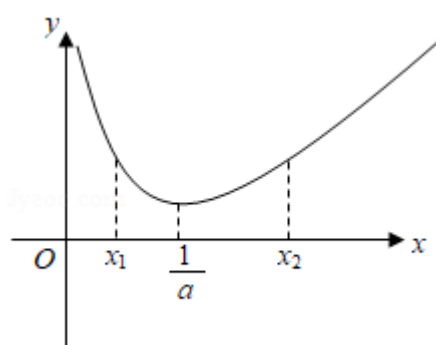
$$(0, \frac{2}{a}) \quad g(x) < 0 \quad g\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = 0$$

$$\therefore 0 < x_1 < \frac{1}{a} \quad \mathcal{G}(x_1) > 0 \quad \ln\left(\frac{2}{a} - x_1\right) - a\left(\frac{2}{a} - x_1\right) - (\ln x_1 - ax_1) > 0$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{2}{a} - x_1\right) - a\left(\frac{2}{a} - x_1\right) > 0$$

$$\therefore x_2 > \frac{2}{a} - x_1$$

$$\therefore x_1 x_2 > e^2$$



$$5 \times 2021 \bullet \text{ } f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - x \ln x \quad f'(x)$$

$$\text{ } f'(x)$$

$$\text{ } f'(x) = m \quad x_1 < x_2 \quad x_1 x_2^2 < 2$$

$$f(x) = x + 1 - (1 + \ln x) = x - \ln x \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\mathcal{G}(x) = x - \ln x \quad \mathcal{G}'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x-1}{x} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\mathcal{G}(x) \quad (0, 1) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \mathcal{G}(x) \cdot g \quad 1 = 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \dots \quad 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - \ln x_1 = m \\ x_2 - \ln x_2 = m \end{cases} \quad x_1 - x_2 = \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1}$$

$$\square \frac{X_2}{X_1} = t(t > 1) \square \square \square X_1 = \frac{\ln t}{t-1} \square X_2 = \frac{t \ln t}{t-1} \square$$

$$\square \square X_1 X_2^2 < 2 \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \frac{\ln t}{t-1} \frac{t^2 (\ln t)^2}{(t-1)^2} < 2 \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square (\ln t)^3 < \frac{2(t-1)^3}{t^2} \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \ln t < \frac{2^{\frac{1}{3}}(t-1)}{t^{\frac{2}{3}}} \square \square \square$$

$$\square \frac{1}{t^2} = \chi(X > 1) \square \square \square \square 2^{\frac{1}{3}}(X - \frac{1}{X^2}) - 3 \ln X > 0 \square \square \square$$

$$\square F(X) = 2^{\frac{1}{3}}(X - \frac{1}{X^2}) - 3 \ln(X > 1) \square$$

$$\square \square X > 1 \square \square F(X) > 0 \square \square F(X) = 2^{\frac{1}{3}}(1 + \frac{2}{X^2}) - \frac{3}{X} = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{3}}(X^3 + 2) - 3X^2}{X^2} \square$$

$$\square H(X) = 2^{\frac{1}{3}}(X^3 + 2) - 3X^2 (X > 1) \square$$

$$\square H'(X) = 2^{\frac{1}{3}}(3X^2) - 6X = 3X(2^{\frac{1}{3}}X - 2) (X > 1) \square$$

$$\square \square H(X) \square (1, 2^{\frac{2}{3}}) \square \square \square \square (2^{\frac{2}{3}}, +\infty) \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore H(X) \dots H(2^{\frac{2}{3}}) = 0 \square$$

$$\therefore F(X) \dots 0 \square$$

$$\therefore F(X) \square (1, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore F(X) > F_{\square 1 \square} = 0 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

6□□2021 □•□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x) = x - a \sin x + m \ln x$ □ $g(x) = f(x) + a \sin x$ □

□1□□□□ $y = g(x)$ □□□□

□2□□□□ $x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty)$ □□□ $x_1 \neq x_2$ □□ $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ □□ $0 < a < 1$ □□□□□□ $\sqrt{x_1 x_2} < \frac{m}{a-1}$ □

□□□□□□□1□□ $g(x) = x + m \ln x$ □ $\therefore g'(x) = 1 + \frac{m}{x} = \frac{x+m}{x} (x > 0)$ □

□ $m > 0$ □ $g'(x) > 0$ □ $g(x)$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□□□□□

□ $m < 0$ □ $0 < x < -m$ □ $g'(x) < 0$ □ $x > -m$ □ $g'(x) > 0$ □ $g(x)$ □ $(0, -m)$ □□□□□□□□ $(-m, +\infty)$ □□□□□□

$\therefore x = -m$ □ $g(x)$ □□□□ $-m$ □ $m \ln(-m)$ □□□□□□

□□□□□ $m > 0$ □ $g(x)$ □□□□

□ $m < 0$ □ $g(x)$ □□□□ $-m$ □ $m \ln(-m)$ □□□□□□

□2□□□□□ $h(x) = x - a \sin x$ □ $\therefore h'(x) = 1 - a \cos x$ □ $-1, \cos x \leq 1$ □ $\therefore 0 < a < 1$ □ $h'(x) = 1 - a \cos x > 0$ □

□□□□ $0 < a < 1$ □ $h(x) = x - a \sin x$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□

□□□ $x \in (0, +\infty)$ □□□□ $h(x) > h(0) = 0$ □□ $x > a \sin x$ □□□□

□ $m > 0$ □ $g(x)$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□

□ $0 < a < 1$ □ $h(x) = x - a \sin x$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□

□□□ $y = f(x)$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□

□□□□□□□ $x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty)$ □

□□□ $x_1 \neq x_2$ □□ $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ □

□□□ $m < 0$ □

$$\square \quad 0 < x_1 < x_2 \quad \square \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \quad \square \quad \square \quad x_1 - a \sin x_1 + m \ln x_1 = x_2 - a \sin x_2 + m \ln x_2 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore m(\ln x_2 - \ln x_1) = (x_2 - x_1) - a(\sin x_2 - \sin x_1) \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x_1 - \sin x_1 < x_2 - \sin x_2 \quad \square \therefore a(\sin x_2 - \sin x_1) > -a(x_2 - x_1) \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \square \square \square \square - m(\ln x_2 - \ln x_1) > (x_2 - x_1) - a(x_2 - x_1) \quad \square$$

$$\square - m(\ln x_2 - \ln x_1) > (1 - a)(x_2 - x_1) \quad \square$$

$$\square \ln x_1 < \ln x_2 \quad \square \ln x_2 - \ln x_1 > 0 \quad \square \therefore m > (1 - a) \times \frac{x_2 - x_1}{\ln x_2 - \ln x_1} > 0 \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \sqrt{x_1 x_2} < \frac{m}{a - 1} \quad \textcircled{4} \quad \square \square \square \square \textcircled{3} \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \frac{x_2 - x_1}{\ln x_2 - \ln x_1} > \sqrt{x_1 x_2} \quad \square \square \square \frac{\frac{x_2}{x_1} - 1}{\ln \frac{x_2}{x_1}} > \sqrt{\frac{x_2}{x_1}} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad t = \frac{x_2}{x_1} > 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \frac{t - 1}{\ln t} > \sqrt{t} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \frac{t - 1}{\sqrt{t}} - \ln t > 0 (t > 1) \quad \square \square \quad h(t) = \frac{t - 1}{\sqrt{t}} - \ln t (t > 1) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad h(t) = \frac{(\sqrt{t} - 1)^2}{2\sqrt{t}} > 0 (t > 1) \quad \square \quad h(t) \in (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \therefore h(t) > h_1 = 0 \quad \square \therefore \frac{x_2 - x_1}{\ln x_2 - \ln x_1} > \sqrt{x_1 x_2} \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \textcircled{3} \square \square \sqrt{x_1 x_2} < \frac{m}{a - 1} \quad \square \square \square$$

7□□2021•□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x) = e^x - ax + a (a \in \mathbb{R})$ □

□1□□ $a = 1$ □□□□□ $f(x)$ □□ $(0, f(0))$ □□□□□□□□

□2□□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□ x □□□□ $A(x_1, 0)$ □ $B(x_2, 0)$ □□□□ $x_1 < x_2$ □□ a □□□□□□□□

$$\lim_{x_1 \rightarrow x_2} f(\sqrt{x_1 x_2}) = 0 \quad f(x) = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = e^x - x + 1 \quad f(x) = e^x - 1$$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad (0, 2)$$

$$y = 2$$

$$f(x) = e^x - a$$

$$a, 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad R$$

$$a > 0 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad x = \ln a$$

$$x > \ln a \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x < \ln a \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$x = \ln a \quad f(x) = a(2 - \ln a)$$

$$f(x) = A(x_1, 0) - B(x_2, 0) \quad x_1 < x_2$$

$$a(2 - \ln a) < 0 \quad a > e^2 \quad 1 < \ln a \quad f(1) = e > 0$$

$$a > \ln a \quad f(3 \ln a) = a^3 - 3a \ln a + a > a^3 - 3a^2 + a > 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (-\infty, \ln a) \quad (\ln a, +\infty) \quad R$$

$$a > e^2$$

$$e^{x_1} - ax_1 + a = 0 \quad e^{x_2} - ax_2 + a = 0$$

$$a = \frac{e^{x_2} - e^{x_1}}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$s = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2} \quad f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) = e^{\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}} - \frac{e^{x_2} - e^{x_1}}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{e^{\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}}}{2s} [2s - (e^s - e^{-s})]$$

$$g(s) = 2s - (e^s - e^{-s}) \quad g'(s) = 2 - (e^s + e^{-s}) < 0 \quad g(s) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$g(s) < g(0) = 0 \quad \frac{e^{\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}}}{2s} > 0 \quad f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) < 0$$

$$f(x) = e^x - a \quad \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} > \sqrt{x_1x_2}$$

$$f(\sqrt{x_1x_2}) < f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) < 0$$

证毕

8. 2021 • 已知函数 $f(x) = e^x - ax + a$ ($a \in \mathbb{R}$) 在 x_1 和 x_2 处取得极值, 且 $x_1 < x_2$.

1. 求 $f(x)$ 的单调区间.

2. 证明 $f(\sqrt{x_1x_2}) < 0$.

3. 证明 $x_1x_2 < x_1 + x_2$.

解: 1. 由 $f(x) = e^x - ax + a$ ($a \in \mathbb{R}$) 在 x_1 和 x_2 处取得极值, 得 $f'(x) = e^x - a = 0$ 的根为 x_1 和 x_2 .

2. 由 $f(x) = e^x - ax + a = 0$ 得 $a = \frac{e^x}{x}$. 由 $x_1 < x_2$ 得 $\frac{e^{x_1}}{x_1} < \frac{e^{x_2}}{x_2}$.

3. 由 $x > \ln a$ 得 $f(x) > 0$. 由 $x < \ln a$ 得 $f(x) < 0$.

由 $f(x_1) = 0$ 得 $e^{x_1} - ax_1 + a = 0$. 由 $f(x_2) = 0$ 得 $e^{x_2} - ax_2 + a = 0$.

由 $f(x) = 0$ 得 $e^x = ax - a$. 由 $f(x) = 0$ 得 $e^x = ax - a$.

由 $\ln a < x_1 < x_2 < \ln a + 1$ 得 $a > e$.

2. 由 $f(x) = e^x - ax + a = 0$ 得 $a = \frac{e^x}{x}$. 由 $x_1 < x_2$ 得 $\frac{e^{x_1}}{x_1} < \frac{e^{x_2}}{x_2}$.

由 $a = \frac{e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}}{x_1 - x_2}$ 得 $s = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{2} (s > 0)$.

$$f\left(\frac{X_1+X_2}{2}\right)=e^{\frac{X_1+X_2}{2}}-\frac{e^{X_2}-e^{X_1}}{X_2-X_1}$$

$$=\frac{e^{\frac{X_1+X_2}{2}}}{2s} [2s-(e^x-e^y)]$$

$$g(s)=2s-(e^x-e^y)$$

$$g(s)=2-(e^x+e^y)<0$$

$$g(s)<g(0)=0$$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{X_1+X_2}{2}}}{2s}>0$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{X_1+X_2}{2}\right)<0$$

$$\frac{X_1+X_2}{2}>\sqrt{X_1X_2}$$

$$\therefore f(\sqrt{X_1X_2})<0$$

$$\begin{cases} e^x-ax+a=0 \\ e^y-ay+a=0 \end{cases} \quad e^{y-x_1}=\frac{x_2-1}{x_1-1}$$

$$e^{x_2-1-(x-1)}=\frac{x_2-1}{x-1}$$

$$m=x_1-1 \quad n=x_2-1 \quad 0<m<1<n$$

$$e^{x-m}=\frac{n}{m}$$

$$t=\frac{n}{m} \quad t>1 \quad n=nt$$

$$\therefore e^{x-1}m=t$$

$$\therefore m=\frac{\ln t}{t-1} \quad n=\frac{t\ln t}{t-1}$$

$$\therefore mn = \frac{t(\ln t)^2}{(t-1)^2}$$

$$x_1 x_2 < x_1 + x_2 \iff (x_1 - 1)(x_2 - 1) < 1 \iff mn < 1$$

$$\frac{t(\ln t)^2}{(t-1)^2} < 1$$

$$\frac{\ln t}{t-1} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$\ln t < \sqrt{t} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$g(t) = 2\ln t - t + \frac{1}{t} \quad (t > 1)$$

$$g'(t) = \frac{2}{t} - 1 - \frac{1}{t^2} = \frac{-(t-1)^2}{t^2} < 0$$

$$\therefore g(t) \text{ is decreasing on } (1, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt{t} > 1$$

$$g(\sqrt{t}) < 0$$

$$\therefore 2\ln t - t + \frac{1}{t} < 0$$

$$\therefore \ln t < \sqrt{t} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$x_1 x_2 < x_1 + x_2$$

9/2021 • Let $f(x) = a \ln x + x + a$ and $g(x) = x e^x$

1. If $a = 1$ find $F(x) = g(x) - f(x)$

$$\frac{1}{e} < -a < e^a \quad f(x) \in (0, -a) \cup (-a, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) \in a \cup (-\infty, -1)$$

$$x_1 x_2 > 1$$

$$0 < x_1 < -a < x_2 \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a \ln x_1 + x_1 + a = 0 \\ a \ln x_2 + x_2 + a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-a = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\ln x_1 - \ln x_2}$$

$$\ln x_1 + \ln x_2 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{-a} - 2 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 - x_2} (\ln x_1 - \ln x_2) - 2$$

$$\frac{\ln x_1 - \ln x_2}{2} - \frac{x_1 - x_2}{x_1 + x_2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} - \frac{\frac{x_1}{x_2} - 1}{\frac{x_1}{x_2} + 1} < 0$$

$$x_1 x_2 > 1 \quad \ln x_1 + \ln x_2 > 0$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{2} \ln t - \frac{t-1}{t+1}, t \in (0, 1] \quad h'(t) = \frac{1}{2t} - \frac{2}{(t+1)^2} = \frac{(t-1)^2}{2t(t+1)^2} \geq 0$$

$$\therefore h(t) \in (0, 1] \quad h(t), h'(t) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x}{x_2} \in (0, 1)$$

$$f(x) = x \ln x - \frac{a}{2} x^2 - x + a \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

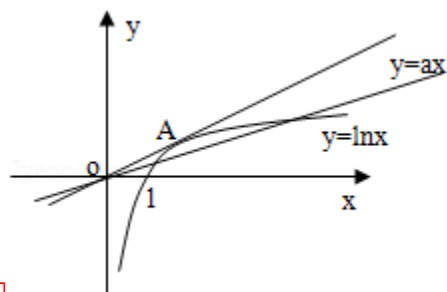
$$x_1 < x_2 \quad \lambda \in (0, 1) \quad x_1^\lambda x_2^{1-\lambda} > e^{\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2}$$

$$f(x) \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad (0, +\infty)$$

证明 $\ln x - ax = 0$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上恒成立

构造函数 $y = \ln x$ 和 $y = ax$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上恒成立



证明

构造函数 $y = \ln x$ 和 $y = ax$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上恒成立 $0 < a < k$

证明 $A(x_0, \ln x_0)$

$$k = y' \big|_{x=x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0} \quad k = \frac{\ln x_0}{x_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{x_0} = \frac{\ln x_0}{x_0}$$

$$x_0 = e$$

$$k = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$a < \frac{1}{e}$$

$$2 \ln x_1 x_2^{\lambda} > e^{1+\lambda} \quad 1 + \lambda < \ln x_1 + \lambda \ln x_2$$

$$\ln x_1 - ax_1 = 0 \quad \ln x_2 - ax_2 = 0$$

$$\ln x_1 = ax_1 \quad \ln x_2 = ax_2$$

$$1 + \lambda < ax_1 + \lambda ax_2 = a(x_1 + \lambda x_2) \quad \lambda > 0 \quad 0 < x_1 < x_2$$

$$a > \frac{1+\lambda}{X_1+\lambda X_2}$$

$$\ln X_1 = aX_1 \quad \ln X_2 = aX_2 \quad \ln \frac{X_1}{X_2} = a(X_1 - X_2) \quad a = \frac{\ln \frac{X_1}{X_2}}{X_1 - X_2}$$

$$\frac{\ln \frac{X_1}{X_2}}{X_1 - X_2} > \frac{1+\lambda}{X_1+\lambda X_2} \quad t = \frac{X_1}{X_2} \quad t \in (0,1)$$

$$\ln t < \frac{(1+\lambda)(t-1)}{t+\lambda} \quad t \in (0,1)$$

$$h(t) = \ln t - \frac{(1+\lambda)(t-1)}{t+\lambda}$$

$$h'(t) = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{(1+\lambda)^2}{(t+\lambda)^2} = \frac{(t-1)(t-\lambda^2)}{(t+\lambda)^2}$$

$$\lambda \dots 1 \quad t \in (0,1) \quad h'(t) > 0$$

$$h'(t) > 0 \quad t \in (0,1)$$

$$h(1) = 0 \quad h(t) < 0$$

$$\ln \frac{X_1}{X_2} < \frac{(1+\lambda)(X_1 - X_2)}{X_1 + \lambda X_2} \quad t \in (0,1)$$

$$f(x) = x \ln x - \frac{a}{2} x^2 - x + a \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$f'(x) = a$$

$$X_1 < X_2 \quad \lambda > 0 \quad e^{+\lambda} < X_1 X_2 \quad \lambda$$

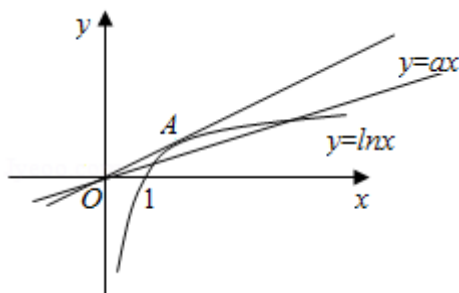
$$f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$\ln x - ax = 0 \quad (0, +\infty)$$

考虑 $y = \ln x$ 与 $y = ax$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的位置关系

如图



设 $y = \ln x$ 与 $y = ax$ 相切于点 $A(x_0, \ln x_0)$ ，则 $0 < a < k$

其中 $k = \frac{1}{x_0}$

$$k = y' \big|_{x=x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0} \quad k = \frac{\ln x_0}{x_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{x_0} = \frac{\ln x_0}{x_0} \quad x_0 = e$$

$$k = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{e}$$

$$e^{1+\lambda} < x_1 x_2^{1+\lambda} \quad 1 + \lambda < \ln x_1 + \lambda \ln x_2$$

$$x_1 < x_2 \quad \ln x_1 - ax_1 = 0 \quad \ln x_2 - ax_2 = 0$$

$$\ln x_1 = ax_1 \quad \ln x_2 = ax_2$$

$$\therefore 1 + \lambda < ax_1 + \lambda ax_2 = a(x_1 + \lambda x_2) \quad \lambda > 0 \quad 0 < x_1 < x_2$$

$$\therefore a > \frac{1 + \lambda}{x_1 + \lambda x_2}$$

$$\ln x_1 = ax_1 \quad \ln x_2 = ax_2 \quad \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} = a(x_1 - x_2) \quad a = \frac{\ln \frac{x_1}{x_2}}{x_1 - x_2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\ln \frac{x_1}{x_2}}{x_1 - x_2} > \frac{1 + \lambda}{x_1 + \lambda x_2}$$

$$0 < x_1 < x_2 \quad \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} < \frac{(1 + \lambda)(x_1 - x_2)}{x_1 + \lambda x_2}$$

$$t = \frac{x_1}{x_2} \quad t \in (0, 1)$$

$$\ln t < \frac{(1 + \lambda)(t - 1)}{t + \lambda} \quad t \in (0, 1)$$

$$h(t) = \ln t - \frac{(1 + \lambda)(t - 1)}{t + \lambda}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{(1 + \lambda)^2}{(t + \lambda)^2} = \frac{(t - 1)(t - \lambda^2)}{(t + \lambda)^2}$$

$$\lambda^2 \leq 1 \quad t \in (0, 1) \quad h(t) > 0$$

$$\therefore h(t) \quad t \in (0, 1) \quad h(1) = 0 \quad h(t) < 0 \quad t \in (0, 1)$$

$$\lambda^2 < 1 \quad t \in (0, \lambda^2) \quad h(t) > 0 \quad t \in (\lambda^2, 1) \quad h(t) < 0$$

$$\therefore h(t) \quad t \in (0, \lambda^2) \quad t \in (\lambda^2, 1) \quad h(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore h(t) \quad t \in (0, 1) \quad 0$$

$$e^{1+\lambda} < x_1 x_2^\lambda \quad \lambda^2 \leq 1 \quad \lambda > 0 \quad \therefore \lambda \leq 1$$

$$12 \times 2021 \bullet f(x) = \ln x + (x - a)^2$$

$$1 \times f(x) \quad (1 - f(1)) \quad 1 \times a$$

$$2 \times f(x) \quad 0$$

$$3 \text{ } f(x) \text{ } x_1 \text{ } x_2 (x_1 < x_2) \text{ } f(x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2)) > \frac{1 - \ln 2}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \ln x + (x - a)^2 \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 2(x - a)$$

$$\text{ } f'(1) = (1 - f'(1)) \text{ } 1$$

$$\therefore f'(1) = 1 + 2(1 - a) = 1$$

$$a = 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 2(x - a) = \frac{2x^2 - 2ax + 1}{x}$$

$$u(x) = 2x^2 - 2ax + 1$$

$$a, 0 \triangle = 4a^2 - 8, 0$$

$$a, \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore a, \sqrt{2} \text{ } f(x) \text{ } 0 \text{ } f(x) \text{ } x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$a > \sqrt{2} \triangle = 4a^2 - 8 > 0$$

$$2x^2 - 2ax + 1 = 0 \text{ } x_1 \text{ } x_2 \text{ } x_1 < x_2$$

$$f(x) \text{ } (0, x_1) \text{ } (x_2, +\infty) \text{ } (x_1, x_2) \text{ }$$

$$a, \sqrt{2} \text{ } f(x) \text{ } x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$a > \sqrt{2} \text{ } 2x^2 - 2ax + 1 = 0 \text{ } x_1 \text{ } x_2 \text{ } x_1 < x_2 \text{ } f(x) \text{ } (0, x_1) \text{ } (x_2, +\infty) \text{ } (x_1, x_2)$$

$$x_2) \text{ }$$

$$\square 3 \square \square \square 2 \square \square \square \square \quad a > \sqrt{2} \quad \square \square \square \square \quad 2x^2 - 2ax + 1 = 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 \square \quad x_2 \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 \square \quad x_2 \square$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = a \quad \square \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad f[x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2)] > \frac{1 - \ln 2}{2} \Leftrightarrow f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) > \frac{1 - \ln 2}{2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad \ln \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a^2}{4} > \frac{1 - \ln 2}{2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad g[a] = \ln \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a^2}{4} \quad \square (\sqrt{2} \quad \square + \infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore \ln \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a^2}{4} > g(\sqrt{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 - \ln 2}{2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f[x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2)] > \frac{1 - \ln 2}{2} \quad \square$$

$$13 \square \square 2021 \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \ln^2 x - x + m \ln x \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 \square \quad x_2 \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square \square \square \quad m \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 x_2 < 4 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \quad f(x) = \frac{2}{x} \ln x - 1 + \frac{m}{x} = \frac{2 \ln x - x + m}{x} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = 2 \ln x - x + m \quad \square (x > 0) \quad \square \square \quad g'(x) = \frac{2}{x} - 1 = \frac{2 - x}{x} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) \quad \square (0, 2) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad (2, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x)_{\max} = g \quad \square 2 \square = 2 \ln 2 + m - 2 > 0 \quad \square \square \quad m > 2 - 2 \ln 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(0^+) \rightarrow -\infty \quad \square \quad g(+\infty) \rightarrow -\infty \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad m \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (2 - 2 \ln 2, +\infty) \quad \square$$

$$\frac{x_1-x_2}{\ln x_1-\ln x_2}>\sqrt{x_1x_2}\quad x_1>x_2$$

$$\ln x_1-\ln x_2<\frac{x_1-x_2}{\sqrt{x_1x_2}}=\sqrt{\frac{x_1}{x_2}}-\sqrt{\frac{x_2}{x_1}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x_1}{x_2}}=t\quad \ln t< t-\frac{1}{t}(t>1)$$

$$F(t)=2\ln t-t+\frac{1}{t}(t>1)\quad F(t)=\frac{-t^2+2t-1}{t},,0$$

$$F(t)\quad F(t)<F(1)=0$$

$$\ln t< t-\frac{1}{t}\quad \frac{x_1-x_2}{\ln x_1-\ln x_2}>\sqrt{x_1x_2}$$

$$\begin{cases}2\ln x_1=x_1-m\\2\ln x_2=x_2-m\end{cases}\quad \frac{x_1-x_2}{\ln x_1-\ln x_2}=2>\sqrt{x_1x_2}$$

$$x_1x_2<4$$

$$14\text{年}2021\text{年}\bullet f(x)=\frac{e^{x-1}}{x^2}-a(\ln x+\frac{2}{x})(a\in R)\quad f(x)\in(0,2)\quad x_1,x_2(x_1<x_2)$$

$$1\leq a\leq 2$$

$$2\text{年}\quad x_1x_2<1$$

$$f(x)=\frac{(x-2)(e^{x-1}-ax)}{x^3}(x>0)$$

$f(x)$ (0,2)

$g(x) = e^{x-1} - ax$ (0,2)

① $a, 1$

$S(x) = e^{x-1} - x$

$S(x) < 0$

$S(x) > 0$

$S(x) \cdot S'(x) = 0$

$g(x)$ (0,2)

② $a \cdot e$

$g(x)$ (0,2)

$g(x)$

③ $1 < a < e$

$0 < x < \ln a + 1$

$\ln a + 1 < x < 2$

$g(x)_{\min} = g(\ln a + 1) = -a \ln a$

$$\begin{cases} g(0) = \frac{1}{e} > 0 \\ g(\ln a + 1) = -a \ln a < 0 \\ g(2) = e - 2a > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\square\square \quad 1 < a < \frac{e}{2} \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square \quad a \square\square\square\square\square \quad (1, \frac{e}{2}) \quad \square$$

$$\square 2 \square\square\square\square\square\square 1 \square\square\square \quad g(x_1) = g(x_2) = 0 \quad \square \quad 0 < x_1 = \ln a + 1 < x_2 < 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square \quad \sqrt{x_1 x_2} < \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\ln x_1 - \ln x_2} \quad \square\square\square \quad 0 < x_1 < x_2 < 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square \quad \ln x_1 - \ln x_2 > \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\sqrt{x_1 x_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{x_1}{x_2}} - \sqrt{\frac{x_2}{x_1}} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} > \sqrt{\frac{x_1}{x_2}} - \sqrt{\frac{x_2}{x_1}} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad t = \sqrt{\frac{x_1}{x_2}} \in (0, 1) \quad \square\square\square \quad 2 \ln t > t - \frac{1}{t} \quad (0 < t < 1) \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square \quad \varphi(t) = 2 \ln t - t + \frac{1}{t} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \varphi'(t) = \frac{2}{t} - 1 - \frac{1}{t^2} = - \frac{(t-1)^2}{t^2} < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square \quad \varphi'(t) \square\square\square \quad (0, 1) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square \quad \varphi(t) > \varphi \quad \square 1 \square = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square \quad \begin{cases} e^{x_1-1} = ax_1 \\ e^{x_2-1} = ax_2 \end{cases} \quad \square$$

$$\square\square \quad \begin{cases} x_1 - 1 = \ln a + \ln x_1 \\ x_2 - 1 = \ln a + \ln x_2 \end{cases} \quad \square$$

$$\square\square \quad x_1 - x_2 = \ln x_1 - \ln x_2 \quad \square$$

$$\frac{X_1 - X_2}{\ln X_1 - \ln X_2} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{X_1 X_2} < \frac{X_1 - X_2}{\ln X_1 - \ln X_2} = 1$$

$$X_1 X_2 < 1$$

$$f(x) = x \ln x - \frac{1}{2} m x^2 - x \quad m \in R$$

$$g(x) = f(x) - f'(x) = x \ln x - m x^2 - x + 1 - e$$

$$f(x) = x \ln x - \frac{1}{2} m x^2 - x \quad x \ln x > e^2$$

$$f(x) = x \ln x - \frac{1}{2} m x^2 - x \quad R \quad g(x) = f(x) - f'(x) = x \ln x - m x^2 - x + 1 - e$$

$$m, \frac{1}{e} \quad g(x) \geq 0 \quad (1, e) \quad g(x) \leq 0 \quad (1, e)$$

$$g(x) \geq 0 \quad [1, e] \quad g(x)_{\min} = g(e) = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{e} < m < 1 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{m} \in (1, e)$$

$$1 < x < \frac{1}{m} \quad g(x) > 0 \quad g(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{m} < x < e \quad g(x) < 0 \quad g(x)$$

$$g(x) \geq 0 \quad [1, e] \quad g(x)_{\min} = g\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) = -\ln m - 1$$

$$m, 1 \quad g(x) \geq 0 \quad (1, e) \quad g(x) \leq 0 \quad (1, e)$$

$$g(x) \geq 0 \quad [1, e] \quad g(x)_{\min} = g(1) = -m$$

$$m, \frac{1}{e} \quad \frac{1}{e} < m < 1 \quad -\ln m - 1 \quad m, 1 \quad -m$$

$$f(x) = x \ln x + 1 - m x - 1 = x \ln x - m x \quad f(x) = 0 \quad m > 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a, 0 \quad h(x) > 0 \quad R$$

$$h(x) \quad R$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a > 0 \quad h(x) = 0 \quad x = \ln(2a)$$

$$x \in (-\infty, \ln(2a)) \quad h(x) < 0 \quad h(x) \quad (-\infty, \ln(2a))$$

$$x \in (\ln(2a), +\infty) \quad h(x) > 0 \quad h(x) \quad (\ln(2a), +\infty)$$

$$h(x) = 0 \quad x_1 \quad x_2$$

$$h(x)_{\min} = h(\ln(2a)) = 2a - 2a \ln(2a) < 0 \quad a > \frac{e}{2}$$

$$x_1 < x_2 \quad x_1 < \ln(2a) \quad x_2 > \ln(2a) > 1$$

$$h(0) = 1 > 0 \quad x \in (0, \ln(2a))$$

$$G(x) = h(x) - h(2\ln(2a) - x) = e^x - 4ax - \frac{4a^2}{e^x} + 4a\ln(2a)$$

$$G(x) = e^x + \frac{4a^2}{e^x} - 4a \cdot 2\sqrt{e} \times \frac{4a^2}{e^x} - 4a = 0$$

$$G(x) \quad R$$

$$x_2 > \ln(2a) \quad G(x_2) > G(\ln(2a)) = 0 \quad h(x_2) > h(2\ln(2a) - x_2)$$

$$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad h(x) \quad h(x_1) = h(x_2)$$

$$h(x_1) > h(2\ln(2a) - x_2)$$

$$x_2 > \ln(2a) \quad 2\ln(2a) - x_2 < \ln(2a)$$

$$x_1 < \ln(2a) \quad h(x) \quad (-\infty, \ln(2a))$$

$$\square \square \quad x_1 < 2\ln(2a) - x_2 \quad \square \square \quad x_1 + x_2 < 2\ln(2a) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x_1 + x_2 > 2\sqrt{x_1 x_2} \quad \square \square \quad 2\sqrt{x_1 x_2} < 2\ln(2a) \quad \square \square \quad x_1 x_2 < (\ln(2a))^2 \quad \square$$

$$17 \square \square 2021 \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = 2x \ln x - ax^2 - 2x + a^2 \quad (a > 0) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad a \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 \square \quad x_2 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad \sqrt{x_1 \cdot x_2} > e \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square$$

$$f(x) = 2x \ln x - ax^2 - 2x + a^2 \quad (a > 0) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) = 2x \ln x + 2 - 2ax - 2 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \square \square \quad \ln x - ax = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \ln x - ax = 0 \quad \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \quad 2 \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = \ln x - ax \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \quad 2 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x} - a = \frac{1 - ax}{x} \quad (x > 0) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a > 0 \quad \square \square \quad 0 < x < \frac{1}{a} \quad \square \square \quad g(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \quad x > \frac{1}{a} \quad \square \square \quad g(x) < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) \quad \square \quad (0, \frac{1}{a}) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (\frac{1}{a}, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x)_{\square \square \square} = g\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = \ln \frac{1}{a} - 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x \rightarrow 0 \quad \square \square \quad g(x) \rightarrow -\infty \quad \square \square \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad \square \square \quad g(x) \rightarrow -\infty \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad g(x)_{\square \square \square} > 0 \quad \square \square \quad \ln \frac{1}{a} - 1 > 0 \quad \square \square \quad 0 < a < \frac{1}{e} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (0, \frac{1}{e}) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 \square \quad x_2 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad \ln x - ax = 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\ln x_1 = ax_1 \quad \ln x_2 = ax_2$$

$$x_1 > x_2 \implies \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} = a(x_1 - x_2) \quad a = \frac{\ln \frac{x_1}{x_2}}{x_1 - x_2}$$

$$\sqrt{x_1 \cdot x_2} > e \implies x_1 \cdot x_2 > e^2$$

$$\ln x_1 + \ln x_2 > 2 \Leftrightarrow a(x_1 + x_2) > 2 \Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} > \frac{2(x_1 - x_2)}{x_1 + x_2}$$

$$t = \frac{x_1}{x_2} \implies t > 1 \implies \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} > \frac{2(x_1 - x_2)}{x_1 + x_2} \Leftrightarrow \ln t > \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1}$$

$$g(t) = \ln t - \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1} \quad g'(t) = \frac{(t-1)^2}{t(t+1)^2} > 0$$

$$\therefore g(t) \text{ is increasing on } (1, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore g(t) > g(1) = 0 \implies \ln t > \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1}$$

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